

BookletChart™

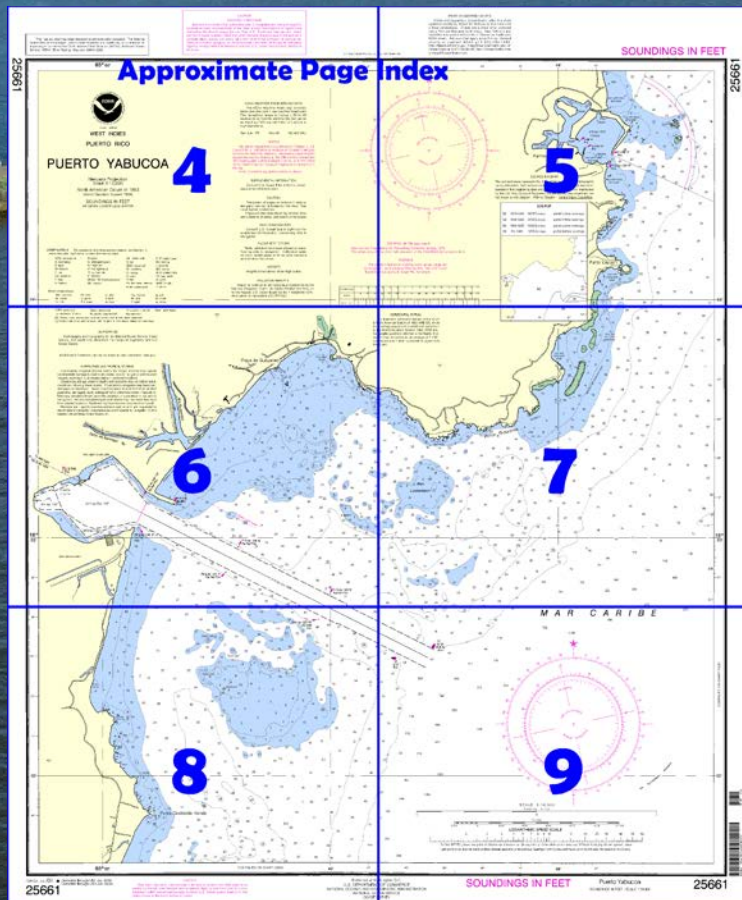
Puerto Yabucoa NOAA Chart 25661



A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

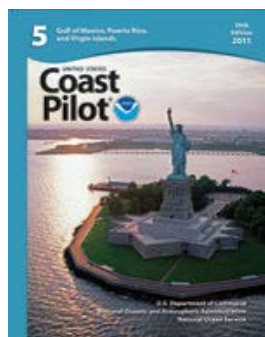
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=25661>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Palmas del Mar, 21 miles SSW of Cabo San Juan Light, is a small-craft harbor enclosed by a breakwater. The entrance to the harbor is marked by private lights. A marina on the W side of the harbor provides berths with electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, and marine supplies. A 50-foot marine railway and a 35-ton hoist can handle vessels for hull and engine repairs. It is reported that strong easterly winds cause breaking seas in the harbor entrance and

surge inside the harbor.

Puerto Yabucoa, 23.5 miles SW of Cabo San Juan Light and 6 miles NE of Punta Tuna Light, is an open bay with numerous reefs and sunken rocks

with depths of less than 5 feet between rocky **Punta Guayanes** on the N and **Punta Quebrada Honda** on the S. The port is the site of a deep-draft oil-handling facility. Large tankers call here to deliver crude petroleum and load petroleum and petrochemical products.

Channels.—A privately dredged 500-foot channel leads from deepwater to a turning basin and petroleum wharf. A jetty extending about 200 yards from the NE side of the basin entrance is marked by a light. The channel is marked by private lighted buoys, lights, and a **296°50'** lighted range. In 1976-1981, the controlling depth was 34 feet (49 feet at midchannel), thence 43 to 50 feet in the basin except for shoaling along the edges; in 1971, 25 feet was available in the smaller basin to the W of the main basin. In 1983, shoaling was reported in the vicinity of the turning dolphin in the N part of the main basin.

The storage tank farm and several tall stacks are conspicuous NW of the turning basin.

Anchorage.—A suitable anchorage is available for several deep-draft vessels SE of Punta Guayanes.

Dangers.—The area seaward of the dredged channel is relatively open and free from dangers, but care should be exercised in approaching the channel as depths shoal extremely rapidly at the channel entrance. Outcrops of hard seafloor material exist close to the edges of the channel; give the edges of the channel a good berth. A shoal area that is partially bare with breakers is 0.5 mile SW of the channel. Prevailing winds from ESE cause a good swell in the basin most of the time.

Pilotage, Puerto Yabucoa.—See Pilotage, Puerto Rico (indexed as such) early this chapter. Local pilots are available. Pilots board in-bound vessels about one mile seaward of the channel entrance.

Quarantine, customs, immigration, and agricultural quarantine.—(See chapter 3, Vessel Arrival Inspections, and Appendix A for addresses.)

Quarantine is enforced in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.)

Harbor regulations.—Local regulations are enforced by the local Commonwealth Captain of the Port.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC New Orleans

Commander

8th CG District

New Orleans, LA

(504) 589-6225

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

25661

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

CAUTION
CHANGES in BUOYAGE

Mariners are advised that authorized aids to navigation are being changed to conform to maritime standards of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities Maritime Buoyage System, Region B. Significant changes are: black port hand buoys to green, black and white vertically striped buoys to red and white vertically striped buoys; and lateral lights from white to red and green as appropriate. Changes to aids to navigation will be announced in the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency weekly Notice to Mariners and the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Formerly C&G

65° 50'

49'



WEST INDIES
PUERTO RICO

PUERTO YABUCOA

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

San Juan, PR WXJ-69 162.400 MHz

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oya oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

Joins page 8

295

FATHOMS	
FEET	
METERS	

Playa de Guayanes

7 Foul with rocks

8 Foul with rocks

9 Foul with rocks

10 Foul with rocks

11 Foul with rocks

12 Foul with rocks

13 Foul with rocks

14 Foul with rocks

15 Foul with rocks

16 Foul with rocks

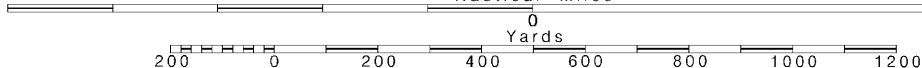
17 Foul with rocks

18 Foul with rocks

19 Foul with rocks

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:10,000

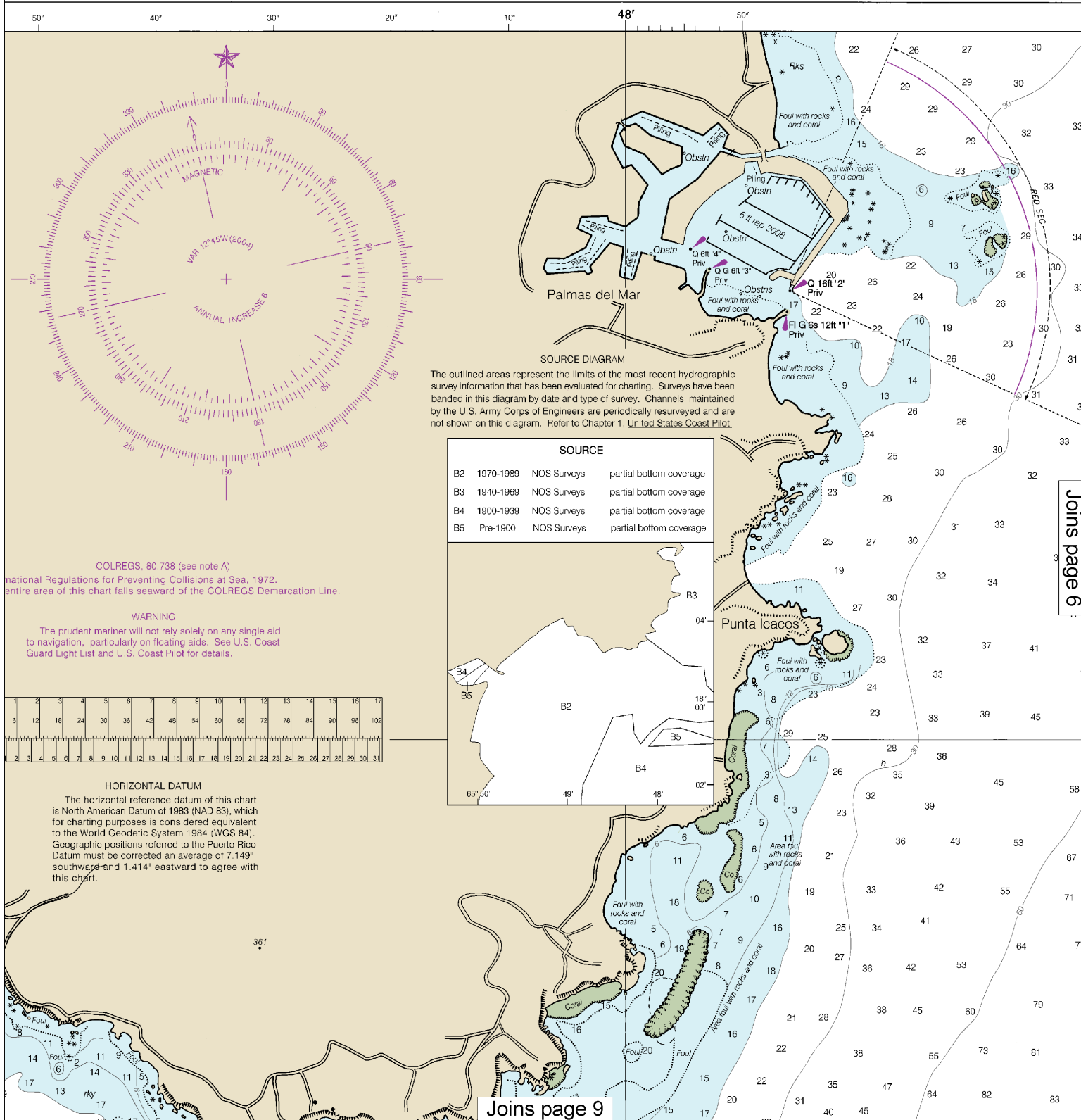
See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

4

SOUNDINGS IN F



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

ed to promote safe navigation. The National
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20910-3282.

65° 50'



WEST INDIES
PUERTO RICO

TO YABUCOA

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000

h American Datum of 1983
World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
T MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Joins page 5

of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
is otherwise indicated):

IQ interrupted quick	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
leo isophase	N nun	Rot rotating
LT HO lighthouse	OBSC obscured	s seconds
M nautical mile	Oc occulting	SEC sector
m minutes	Or orange	St M statute miles
MICRO TR microwave tower	Q quick	VQ very quick
Mkr marker	R red	W white
	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
reef	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
PA position approximate	Reo reported	

on, or shall swept closer to the depth indicated.
uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

AUTHORITIES
d topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast
ional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S.

tion can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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p to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored
submerged debris in unknown locations.
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these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been
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s, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative.
t rely upon the position or operation of an aid to
and submerged obstructions may have been displaced
s. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.
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6

Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.

CAUTION
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Formerly C&GS 918, 1st Ed., Sept. 1905 KAPP 392

49'

50'

40'

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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CAUTION

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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RADAR REFLECTORS

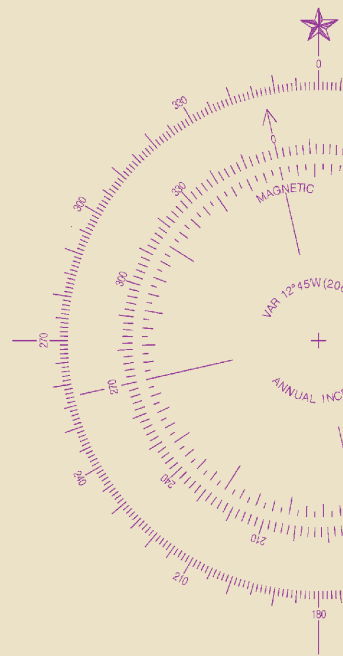
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HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

POLLUTION REPORTS

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COLREGS, 80.738 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS

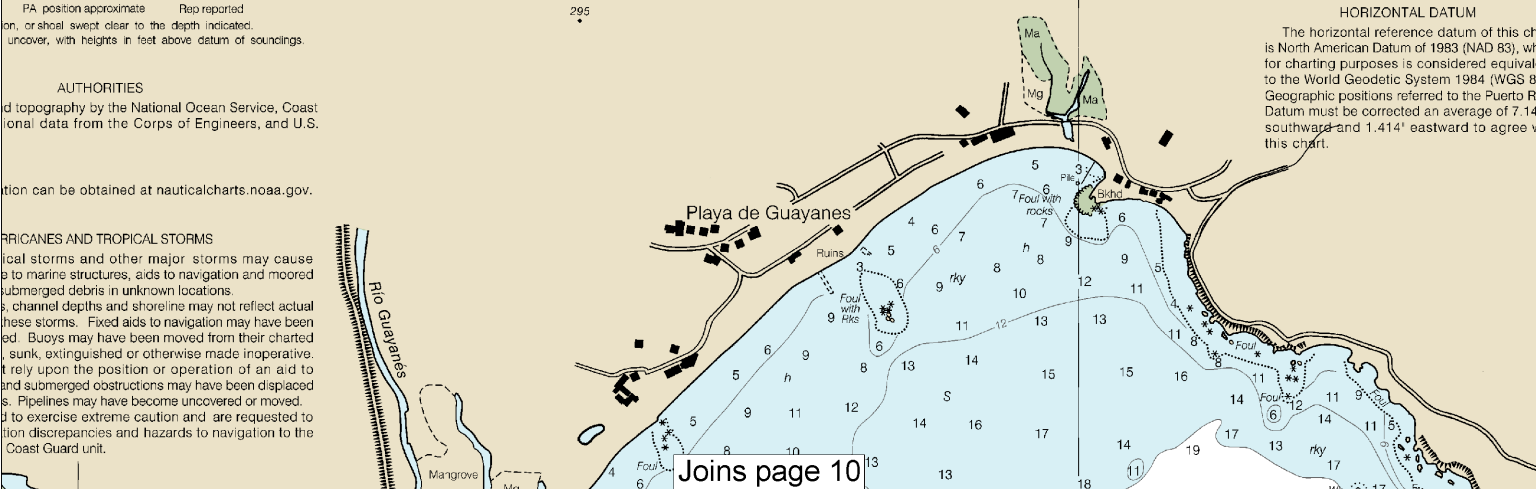
WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any s
to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.
Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the Puerto Rico Datum must be corrected an average of 7.14' southward and 1.414' eastward to agree with this chart.



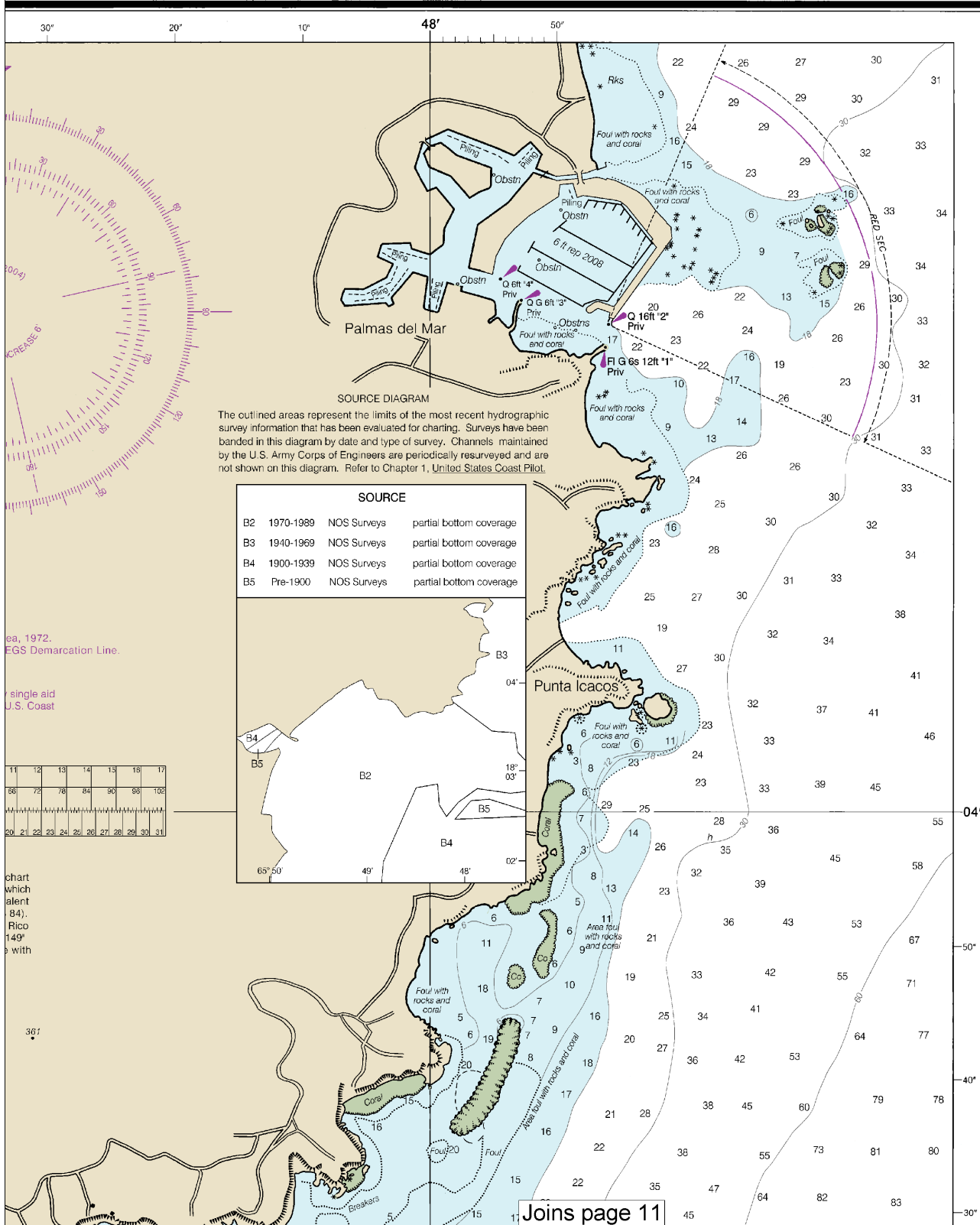
Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:10,000 —
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

25661



Bottom characteristics:
 AUTH authorized
 ED existence doubtful
 (2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
 (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

Bottom characteristics:
 Bld boulders
 bk broken
 Cy clay
 Co coral
 G gravel
 Grs grass
 gy gray
 h hard
 M mud
 Oys oysters
 Rk rock
 S sand
 so soft
 Sh shells
 sy sticky

Miscellaneous:
 AUTH authorized
 ED existence doubtful
 (2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
 (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

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 AUTH authorized
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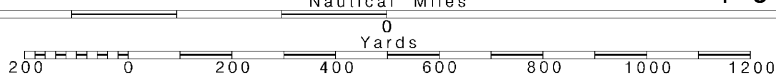
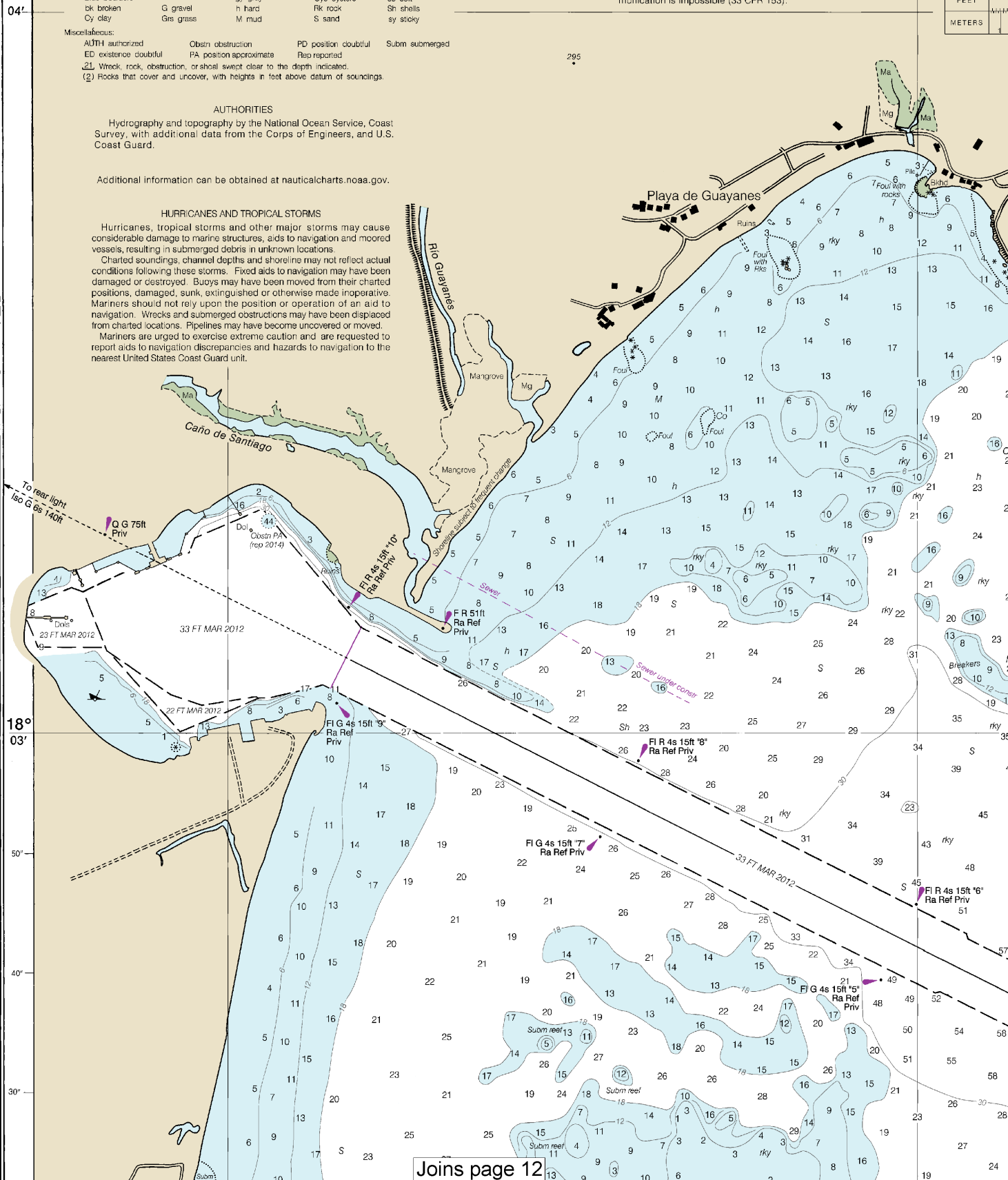
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POLLUTION REPORTS

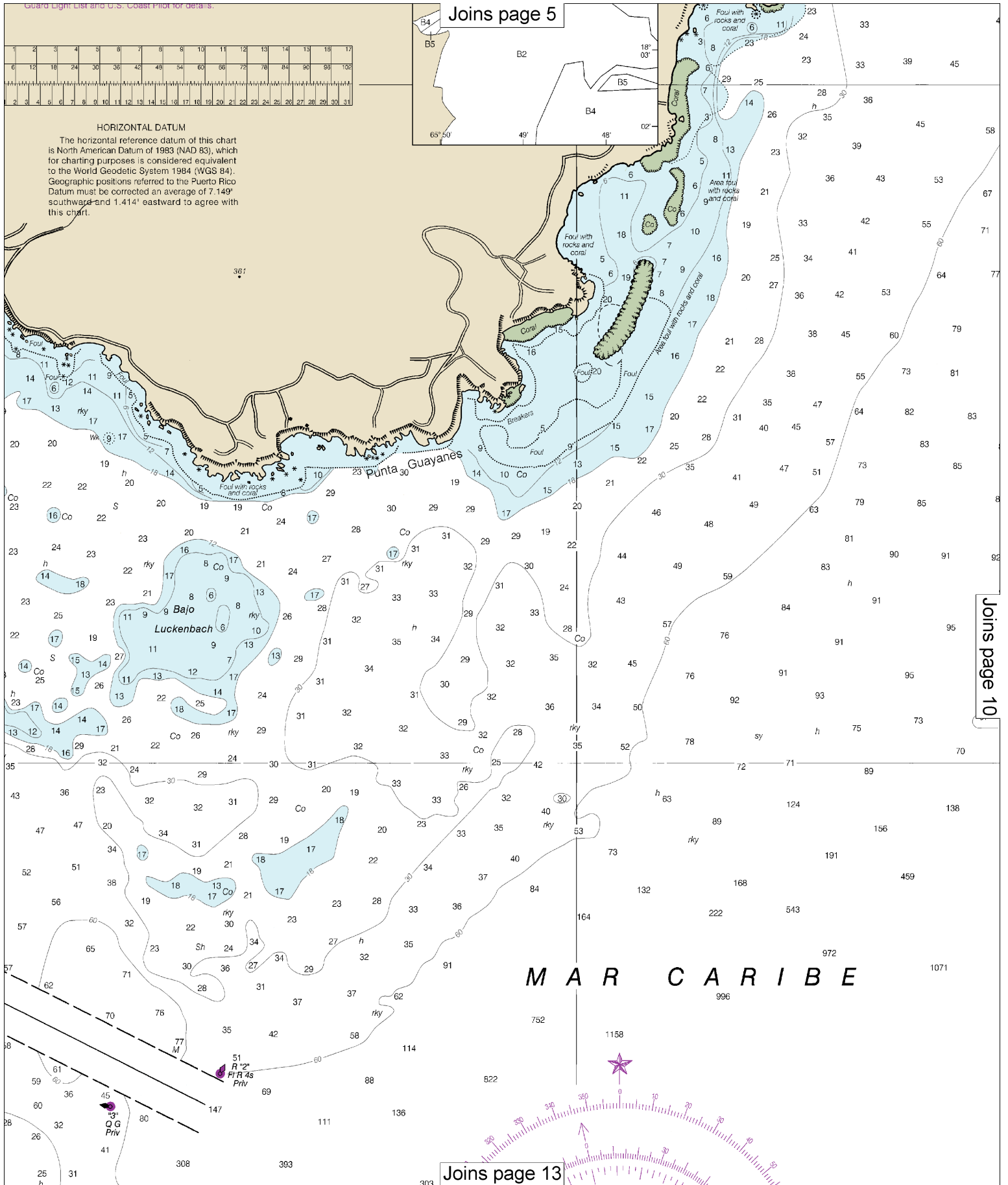
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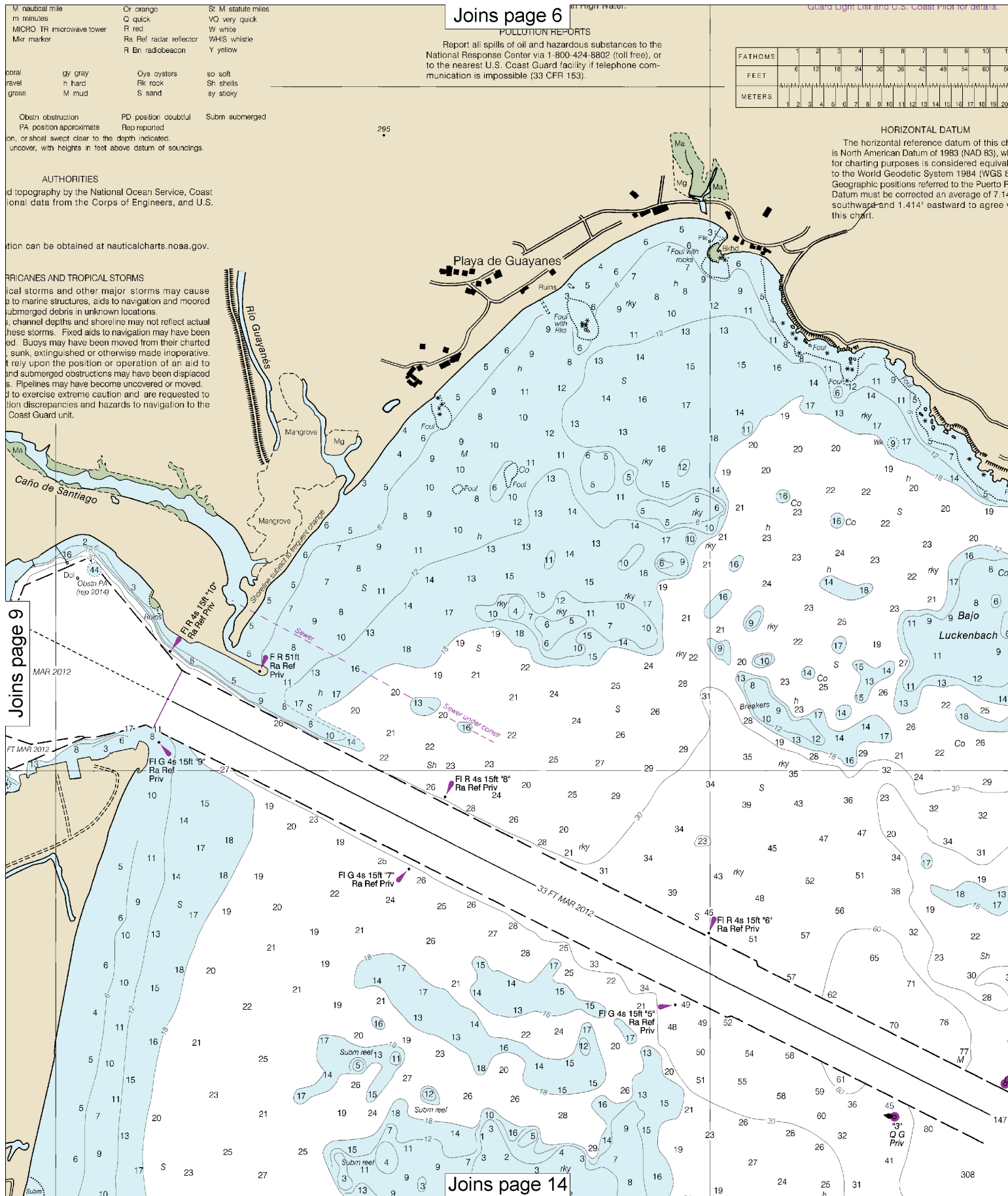
FATHOMS	FEET	METERS
1	6	1.1
2	12	2.1
3	18	3.0
4	24	4.3
5	30	5.5
6	36	6.7
7	42	7.9
8	48	8.8
9	54	9.9
10	60	11.0
11	66	12.1
12	72	13.1
13	78	14.3
14	84	15.4
15	90	16.5
16	96	17.7
17	102	18.8
18	108	19.8
19	114	21.0
20	120	21.9
21	126	23.1
22	132	24.4
23	138	25.5
24	144	26.7
25	150	27.7
26	156	29.0
27	162	30.1
28	168	31.1
29	174	32.3
30	180	33.3
31	186	34.5
32	192	35.7
33	198	36.6
34	204	37.8
35	210	38.9
36	216	40.0
37	222	41.1
38	228	42.1
39	234	43.3
40	240	44.3
41	246	45.5
42	252	46.6
43	258	47.7
44	264	48.8
45	270	49.9
46	276	51.0
47	282	52.1
48	288	53.1
49	294	54.3
50	300	55.4
51	306	56.5
52	312	57.6
53	318	58.7
54	324	59.8
55	330	60.9
56	336	62.0
57	342	63.1
58	348	64.1
59	354	65.3
60	360	66.4
61	366	67.5
62	372	68.6
63	378	69.7
64	384	70.8
65	390	71.9
66	396	73.0
67	402	74.1
68	408	75.2
69	414	76.3
70	420	77.4
71	426	78.5
72	432	79.6
73	438	80.7
74	444	81.8
75	450	82.9
76	456	84.0
77	462	85.1
78	468	86.2
79	474	87.3
80	480	88.4
81	486	89.5
82	492	90.6
83	498	91.7
84	504	92.8
85	510	93.9
86	516	95.0
87	522	96.1
88	528	97.2
89	534	98.3
90	540	99.4
91	546	100.5
92	552	101.6
93	558	102.7
94	564	103.8
95	570	104.9
96	576	106.0
97	582	107.1
98	588	108.2
99	594	109.3
100	600	110.4

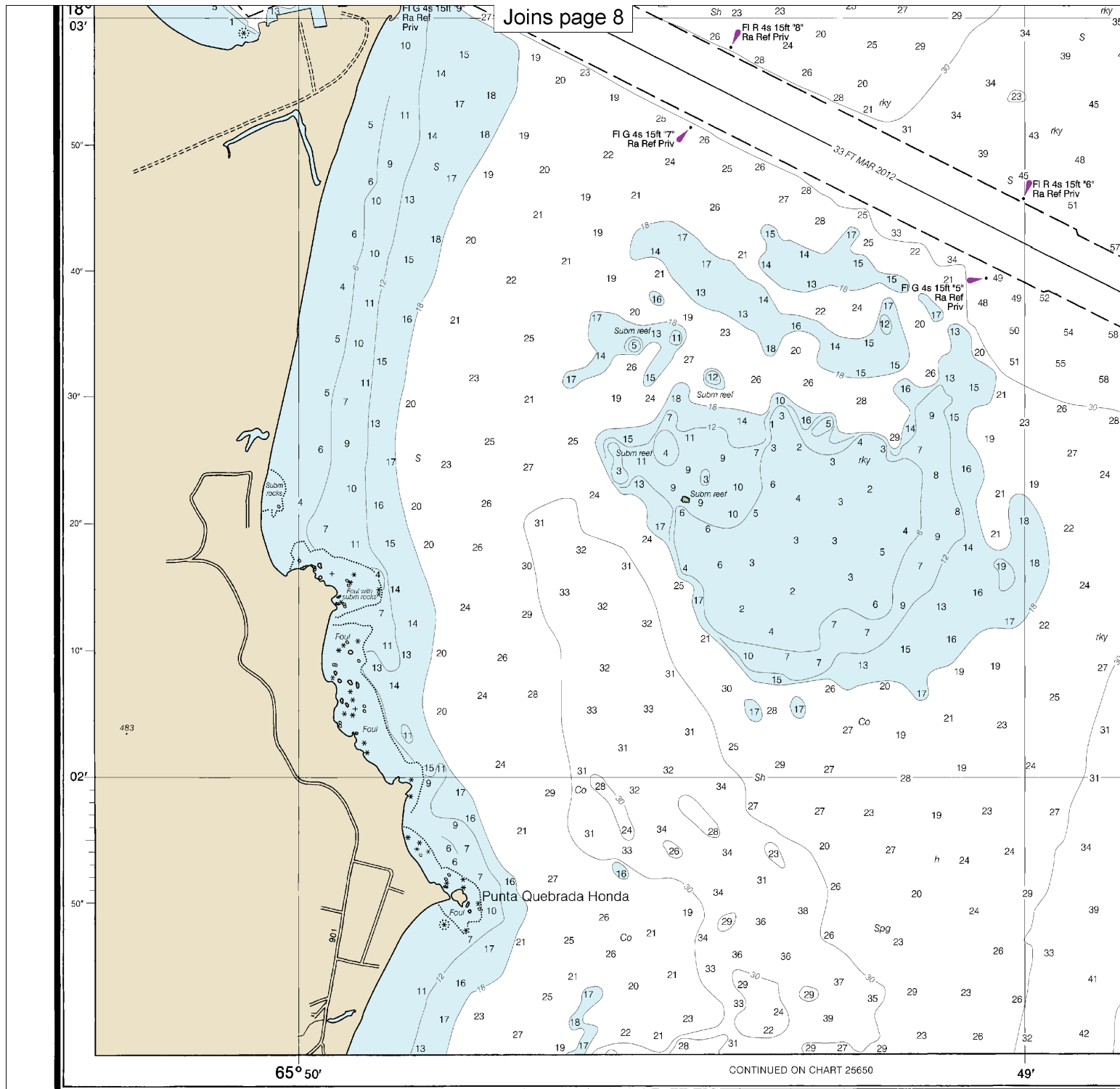


HORIZONTAL DATUM

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12th Ed., Jul./04

25661

Last Correction: 11/14/2014. Cleared through:
LNM: 2516 (6/21/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016)

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

Publ
U.S. DEP
NATIONAL OCEANIC
NAT

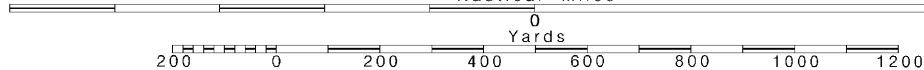
12

Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.

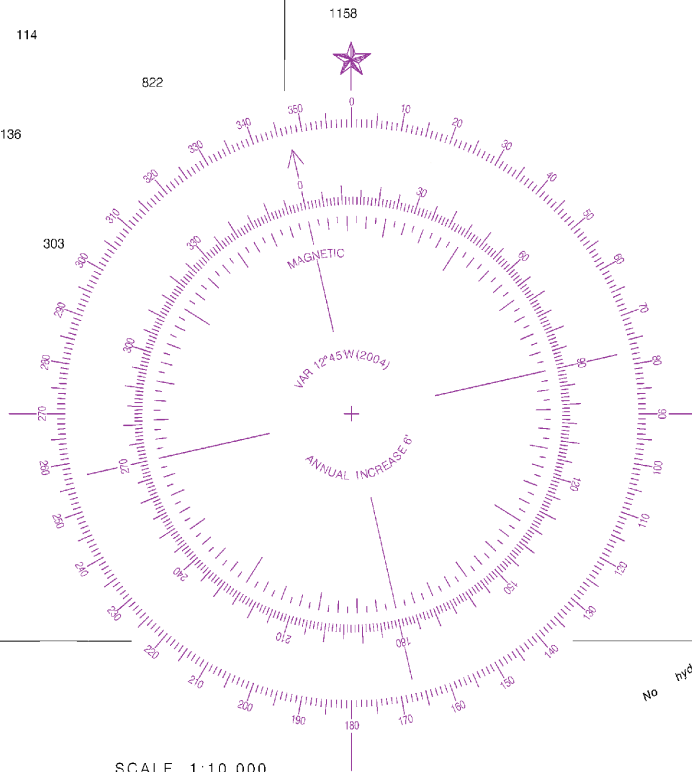
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

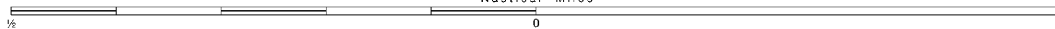


M A R C A R I B E

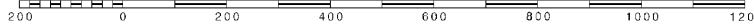


No hydrography available

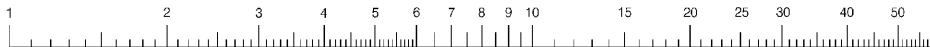
SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles



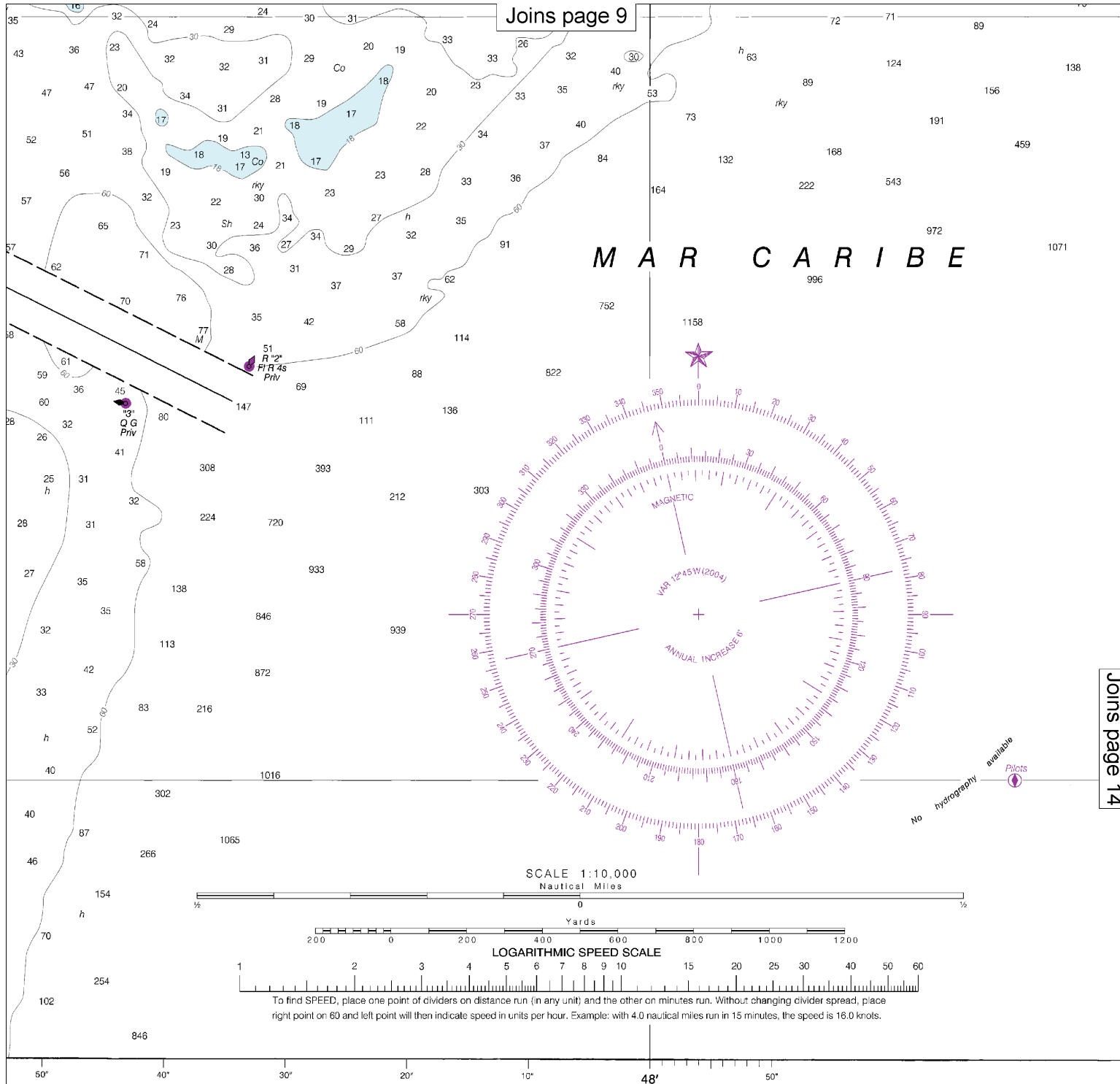
Yards

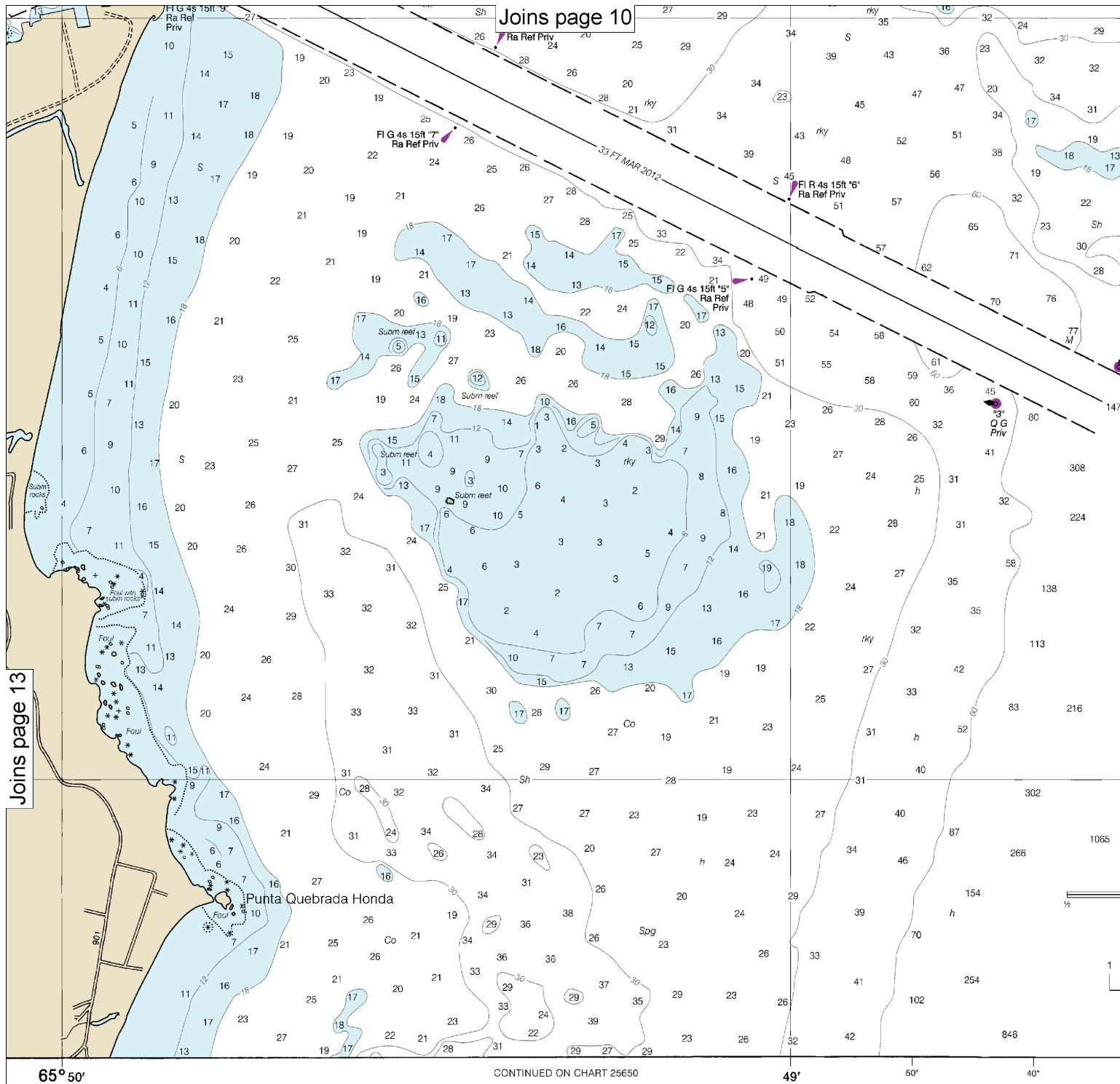


LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.





Joins page 13

Joins page 10

11/14/2014. Cleared through:
1/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016)

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Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

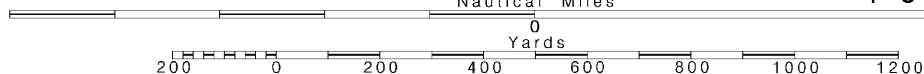
14

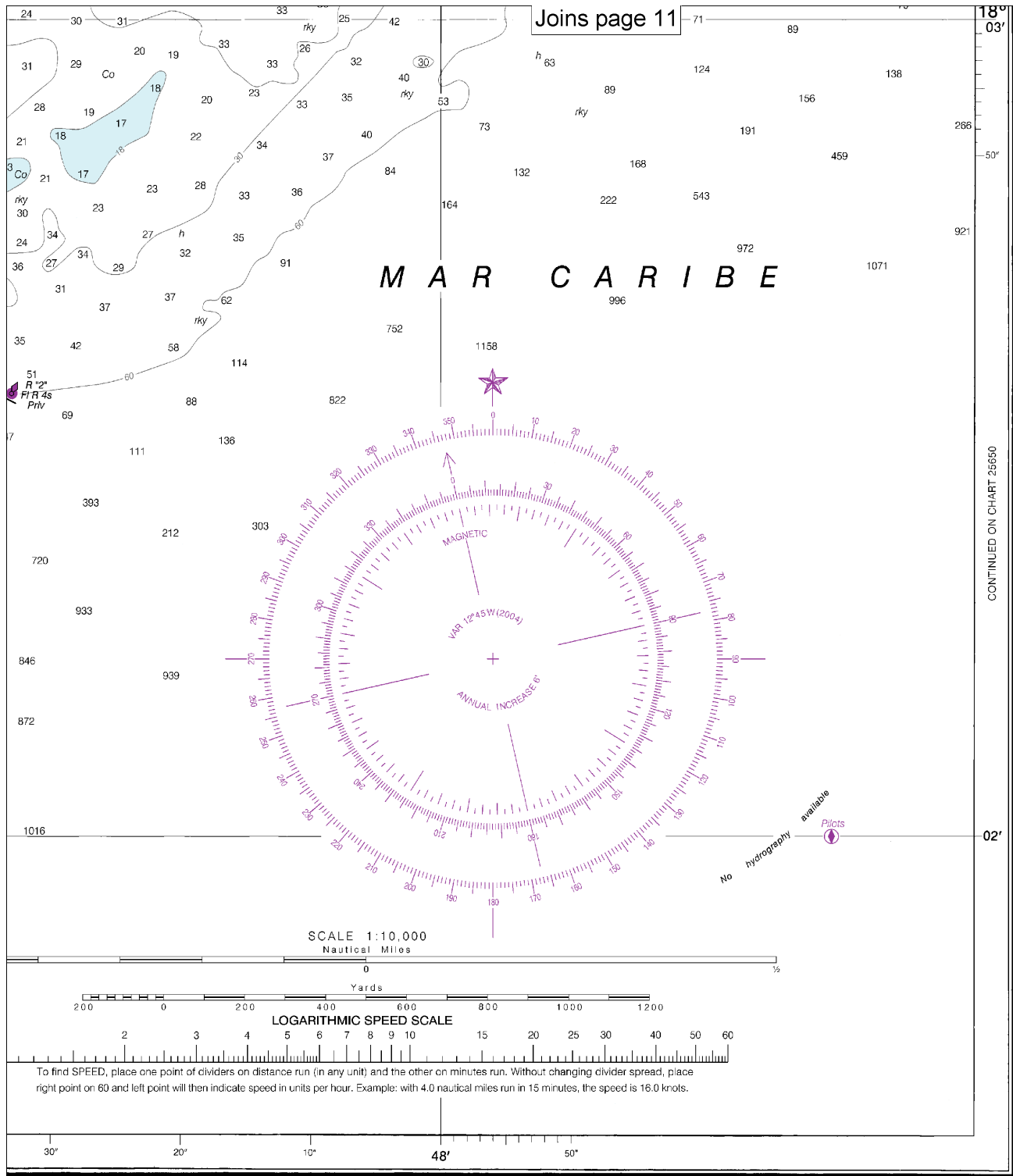
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.





SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Puerto Yabucoa
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

25661



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	—	http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.